Situated at Lualualei, Wajanae, Oahu We will Sell at Public Auction, for Cash On Saturday, the 11th day of Sept., 1869. AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, At our Sales Room, on Queen Street. Honolulu, Island of Oahu AT THE UPSET PRICE OF \$3,000:

The following described property One-half Interest in the Unexpired Term of Thirtytwo Years Lease of Luainalet, Wainne, Onhu, containing about 18,000 acres, subject to the payment of \$350 per annum rent. 500 head of Cattle,

head of Sheep, 20 Horses, 1 Mule, 500 head of Sheep. Sundry Articles of Furniture, One-half interest in all Houses, Kitchen and Dairy Utensils need at expense of purchaser

The above Sale will afford a capital opportunity for invest ADAMS & WILDER, Auctioneer

King Stroot. 88 M. T. DONNELL.

INFORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE! Suitable to this market.

gr Old Forniture repaired and Mattrasses of all de otions made to order Before buying elsewhere call at 86 and 88 King street **NEW FURNITURE!**

M. T. DONNELL

WOCLD RESPECTFULLY Furniture Received per Str. Idaho,

-Consisting in Part of-Saluon Tables, Wood Sent Chairs, Children's High Chairs, Children's half High Chairs, Washington Chairs, Quiney Chairs, Nurse Chairs, Brace Arm Nurse Chairs, Cane Back Arm Kockers, Ouk and Black Walnut Dining Chairs, fancy

Also, to a Stock now on hand, Of Kon and Pine Bedsteads, and Kon, Black Walnut and Cedar At 86 and 88 King Street.



Selection of New Groceries

A CHOICE

-CONSISTING OF-Extra Family Golden Gate Floor, Fresh Graham Flour, Fresh Outment, 10 lb bars.

Fresh Hominy-coarse and fine, Fresh Rye Meal, &c., 4c. BEST CALIFORNIA HAMS, Streaked Bacon,

Smoked Beef. Hatch's best Cream Cheese, Brown's Essence of Jamaico Ginger,

Japanese Tea, in large jars, very choice, Packages of Same in box and jar. PACKAGES OF COMET TEA.

STICK CASSIA. DESSICATED CODFISH, in tins,

FRESH PACIFIC CODFISH. Tins of Crackers: Wafer, Soda, Milk, Water, Picnic, Jenny Lind, Wine, and

Jenny Lind Cakes. Cases and qr. cases Salson Bread, Boxes best white Maccaroni and Vermicelli, New Dried Peaches, Mediteronean Figs. Maple Sugar,

Boxes Fresh Onion, Bags Cala. Potatoes, BOXES OF FRESH APPLES, Bbls. Clear Pork. Cox's Sparkling Gelatine.

Planters and others, WHO ARE DESIROUS OF DISPOSING of their surplus Machinery, or exchanging it, would do well to apply to the undersigned.

A variety of Steam Engines, Boilers, Water Wheels, Mills, Kettles, Surghum Pans, Clarifiers, Coolers, Tanks, &c., &c., for sale or exchange. Apply to W. L. GREEN.

Centrifugal Wire Cloth, TROM THE MANUFACTURER, D. M. WESTON, expected per CEYLON, For sale by
I. BARTLETT.

FOR SALE, A SMALL IRON BOOK SAPE.-AT F. A. SCHAEPER & CO'S.

Co-Partnership Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY

normed a Co-partnership under the name and style of BLACK & AULD, for the purpose of carrying on the Book, Card and Job Printing Ensiness in general. And solicit a share of the public patronage. J. H. BLACK, JAMES AULD. Honolulu, Sept. 1, 1869.

FONLY A FEW CASES -07-

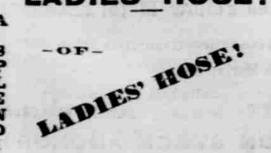
GENUINE

HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE,

IN PINTS AND QUARTS. FOR SALE BY

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

LADIES' HOSE!



RECEIVED PER R. C. WYLIE, -AND-

For Sale Low at the Store of

M. MeINERNY. Corner of Fort and Merchant Str

Something New for the Ladles. NOBLE'S PATENT TATTING SHUTTLE and CROCHET NEEDLE COMBINED—one of the and CROCHET NEEDLE COMBINED—one of the rettlest and most useful articles ever invented. A few, finished a various styles—Tortoise-shell and Gold; Ivory and Silver, ndai-wood, Kos, 4c.—will be found for sale at R. M. WHITNEY'S.

AUCTION ALE

BY C. S. BARTOW

Household Furniture at Auction. ON WEDNESDAY. : : SEPT. 15th. AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

AT EMMA HOUSE, WILL BM SOLD:

A Lot of Furniture. -SUCH AS-

Extension Dining Tables, Card Tables, WHATNOTS, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. Hair Mattrasses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Superior Linea Also, I Excellent Cook Stove.

AT SALES ROOM.

ON FRIDAY, : : : : SEPT. 17th, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., WILL BE SOLD, Varied Assortment of Dry Goods, Cases of Tobacco, Cases of Ale, &c.

Bales superior Hessians and Bagging Stuff, To which attention is called.

JUST RECEIVED

HAW. BARK R. W. WOOD.



FROM BREMEN, A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT Ladies' Linen, Woolen and Half Woolen

ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH GOODS.

Especially Selected for this Market,

Consisting in Part as follows:

English Dry Goods, -NAMELY:-

DROWN COTTONS. Brown Drille. Bine Cottons, Blue Denime.

White Sheetings, Striped Bed-Ticking, Regatta Stripes, White and Black Victoria Lawns, Black Alpacas, Dyed Silesias,

Cotton and Linen Sheetings, White and Black Linen Thread, Sewing Thread. Bobinet Mosquito Netting. Black Cobourgs,

Blue Denim Frocks and Trowsers, Regatta and Hickory Shirts, Men's White and Brown Undershirts, Men's White and Brown Drawers, White and Bik Spool Thread

Ladies', Girls' and Children's Stockings, Gents' Cotton Eocks, Fancy Plannel Shirts. Blue Pilot Jackets.

ASSORTED CLOTHING. Black Broadcloth, Fine Dark Blue Flannel,

Nainsooks, Worsted Lasting, White and Fancy Marseilles, Linen Drill and Duck. Black Haircloth,

Black Silk Velvet. Rielefeld Linen. Rielefeld Linen Handkerchiefe, Checked Cotton Pant Stuff, Woolen Dress Goods

Genuine Eau de Cologne, Genuine Lubin's Extracts,

Black Silk Umbrellas. Macassar Oil.

Playing Cards,
Playing Cards,
Letter Paper,
Envelopes,
Paper Bags,
Ravens Duck,
Buntio Ladies' and Children's Woolen Shawls,

HESSIANS, FELT SADDLE-CLOTHS, Men's Woolen Socks, Grey and Black Felt Hats, Honeycomb Towels, Scarlet, Bide, White Woolen Blankets

White Cotton Blankets, Grey Horse Blankets Summer Buckskins and Cassimeres.

FANCY SILK RIBBONS. Black and Fancy Silk Velvet Ribbons,

Black Silk Velvets, Black Silk Cravats, FRENCH SUSPENDERS.

CENTS' AND LADIES' SADDLES Bridles and Spurs,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARRELLED GINS. Percussion Caps,

Shurp's Needles, Fish-books. Tissed Saucepans, Galvanized Iron Pipes,

Lampbinck, Dutch Glue, Saltwater Scap, Pencing Wire, Hoop Iron, Banca Tin,

Wrought Iron Nails, Saingle Nails, Wrapping Paper, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead.

Sheet Iron, 4c., &c. Best Dundee Hemp Canvas! AND SAIL TWINE.

French Prunes in glass, Sultana Raistne in tin, Shelled Almonds in demijohus. Swiss Cheese, Herb Vinegar,

Lager Beer in qts., German Pale Ale in qts.,

German Porter in pts., T Superior French Cognac,

Superior Bordeaux Wine, Fine Old Sherry Fine Old Port Wine.

AN ASSORTMENT OF Genuine Rhine Wines, NAMELY:

Hochheimer, Schloss Johannisberger. Geisenheimer.

For Sale at

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

FOLLOWING GOODS! Now Landing.

-EX-BARK 'R. C. WYLIE,' FROM BREMEN.



Consisting of a Variety

Staple and Fancy Articles!

AS FOLLOWS: GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH

PRINTS. Of every Description. White and Grey Shirting, Grey Irill, Blue Cotton, Blue Drill,

Denims and Regatta Stripes, Moleskins, Tickings, Nankins A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS. Plain and Fancy Silks,

BROWN AND WHITE LINENS, Sheetings, Bleached Linen Drill, Ducks, Blue Flaunel, Fancy Flaunel,

Binghams, Paper Cambric, Chambrays, Victoria Lawns and Nainsooks, Sliceias, Elastic Canvas, Grey and Turkish Towels. Crash, Crown Canvas,

Cloths and Cashmeres! A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

Socks and Stockings, Large variety of Gloves, Flannel Shirts, White Shirts

Bielefeld Linen Shirts, Necktles, Saijor's Woolen Jackets, Pea Jackets COTTON AND WOOLEN BLANKETS!

Four Points, Woolen and Cotton Undershirts.

FELT HATS,

STRAW HATS. SILK HATS.

Handkerchiefs. Fancy Woolen and Cotton Shawls,

Silk, Alpaca, Italian Cloth and Cotton Umbrellas Ponchoes, Skirts, Bed Spreads, Hair Nets, Belts, Belt Ribbon Necklaces, Beads,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Linen Collars. CORSETS AND CROSSOVERS,

India Rubber Chains, Earrings and Brooches, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, RIBBONS,

Buttons of all kinds. Slippers, Antimacassars. Bables' Hoods, Black Crape, Crape Ribbon, ressing Combs, Narrow Combs, Needles, Pins and Scissors, White and black Spool Cotton Linen Thread, Black, White, Grey and Brown,

White, Black and Colored Sewing Silk, Saddles, Saddle Cloths, Whips, Bridles, Girths, Stirrup Leathers,

Spurs, Buckles, Marbles, Jewsbarps, States, State Pencils, Looking Glasses, Filters, Table and Tea Spoons,

Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives. Galvanized Iron Pipe and Fixings.

Charcoal Tin of all sizes, Fencing Wire all sizes, Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Sheet Copper, Lead Pipe, Bar Iron, Hoop Iron, Hand Saws, Percussion Caps, Gunpowder,

Lubin's Extracts, COLOGNE. Hair Oil.

Shot, Grind Stones, Wire Nails, &

Letter Paper, Wrapping Paper, Copy Books, Pencils, Envelopes, SWISS CHEESE, GREEN CHEESE!

Vinegar in demijohns, Salad Oil, Raisins and Currents, Sardines, Capdles,

Black and White Paints,

India Rubber Belting, four ply! 4 and 6 inch.

Silver and Gold Watches, Gold Chains, HAVANA SEGARS, TOBACCO!

GERMAN AND ENGLISH ALES. GERMAN LAGER BEER MARTELL AND OTARD DUPUIS

Rum and Alcohol in demijohns, Best Port Wine, Holland Gin, Madeira

and Sherry.

FRENCH AND GERMAN WINES!

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

Around East Maui.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. HAIKU, August 26, 1869. While traveling through the Hamakua district, in quiries were made about the disease which has been s fatal this year on Maui, and as near as can be a modification of the scarlet fever. The Board of sick and destitute with medicines and advice. But as things are now managed, they are the dupes and prey of worthless sorcerers, under whose senseless incantations the native population is fading away

like the morning dew. Mt. Ha-le-a-ka-la. The first view of this noble mountain which the foreigner obtains, as he approaches it from sea, is generally a magnificent one, especially when seen early in the morning and free from haze and clouds. Those living at Makawao, Haiku, or at the base of the West Maui mountain, have frequent clear views of Haleakala, but not so fine as from the sea. It can be seen from fifty to one hundred miles, if the atmosphere is clear, at which distance its summit (10,217 feet above the sea) towers far above the clouds which hang aroung its sides and over its base, the French Admiral received a telegram, while in driven two thirds of the way to the top. As the San Francisco of the Nautilus and Winifred, dates

which, when in blossom, is, from its rarity, much During July and August, strawberries and oheloes, which grow abundantly among the koa groves, may be gathered in abundance. The distance mountain is thirteen miles, and in good weather is easily traveled in three or four hours. Bad and Good Luck. We have twice ascended this mountain, and on occasions have probably had all the experiences of other travelers. The first time, some years since, we set out on as fine a morning as the most ardent could have wished for, but before riding two miles a cold rain set in, which accompanied the party till we reached the summit, which was completely

red feet above the sea to a height of say six thousand.

above which shrubs, coarse grass and mountain plants

only are found. Among these are the " silver sword,"

enveloped with clouds and fogs, so dense that we could not see more than twenty feet in either direction. The crater itself was filled with clouds and fog, driven across it from east to west by the storm, while the lightning played at random thousands of feet below us. After remaining two hours. without accomplishing the object of our visit, we returned to Makawao, disgusted with Haleakala and ing and tormenting us till we left our horses, having been exposed twelve long hours to an uncomfortable storm, from which some of the party did not recover for several days. Our second trip was more fortu-nate, if a cheerful party, good roads, a mild breeze,

and a clear, bracing atmosphere contribute to make A Pleasant View from the Summit. It was near noon when we reached the terminus o our mountain road, and we found the summit and crater perfectly clear, with only a belt of clouds stretching around the sides of the mountain below us, glistening in the sunlight, like banks of snow. Though the sun was vertical, the air was so cool as to require thick clothing for comfort, while the atmosphere seemed clear as glass. What a splendid picture was before us! On every side the / F The building formerly occupied by Mr. Horn, blue sea stretched upward till the horizon seemed Confectioner, opposite the Bethel Church, has been suspended midway beneath the zenith and the shores completely overhauled and fitted up as a Shaving and of the volcanic cone on whose summit we were, ten Hair cutting saloon, and will be under the managethousand feet above them. Eighty miles east of ment of Mr. Bradley, so long and favorably known us lay the three giant mountains of Hawaii, with at "King Barber's" establishment on Fort street. their unclouded tops, Mauna Loa's magnificent The furniture and fittings of this saloon were prodome stretching between Mauna Kea and Hualalai, a gem of the Pacific. At the opposite point of the compass, but nearer by, lay West Maui, and to the to-day. seen entering Kawaihae harbor and another sailing speed. The Fearless can be seen at Emmes' ship along near Molokai. Travelers who have such a view from this mountain get the best that is ever obtained, and it is one which is worth all the effort made. But fine as the picture is when seen during the day, at night it is hardly less attractive. On this occasion we were favored with a sunset and sunrise; and about three o'clock in the morning a moonset. The sunrise in particular, was grand and beautiful, rising as it did from the elevated horizon, which gives it so singular an appearance. The first morning and last evening rays in the crater pit, leaving the shadows and outlines of the rough summit on the opposite bank, form a peculiar and striking sight, which probably gave the native name of Ha-le-a-ka-la, or House of the Sun, though none of the natives can explain the immediate origin of its being named so. During his recent vacation, Prof. W. D. Alexander spent seven or eight days on this mountain, visiting it three times, and making a tho-

rough and accurate Survey of the Crater, Printing Paper, white and colored. The details of which he has kindly furnished for pub- that the loss of the Mattie Banks was premeditated. morning of August 4, and remained there till August fact that a strong current was setting towards the 11, through the gap or rent made by the eruption, and traversed every part of the crater bottom, return- promptly. ing to Makawao on the 11th, having spent six nights in the crater. He was furnished with a superior theodthe main points. A base line was measured one South side of the crater. The true meridian and health is quite poor. variation of the needle were obtained by careful night

Two Fine Music Boxes, narrowest point two and a quarter (24) miles. Circumference eighteen to twenty miles, and the general form oval. The area of the crater was found to be steamer agents, the Postmaster is compelled to pay two about sixteen and one third square miles-large cents additional for each letter received by steamers. enough to take in the City of New York from the and the total postage now from San Francisco to this

Battery to above Central Park. the West side.) is 10,217 feet above the sea, and the same peak is 2.750 feet above the base level in the bottom of the crater. Water boiled at 193 ° Fahrenheit on this summit, indicating an elevation of FINE BRANDY, 10,165 feet above the sea, by Regnault's rule. The point where the road from Makawao reaches the summit is about 2,000 feet above the bottom of looks like business. the crater. On the night of August 5th, there was a heavy frost around the camp, the thermometer indicating 38° to 42° at sunrise, while at noon it averaged 72° in the shade.

localities. On the highest point certain rocks, of a heavy bluish lava, are highly magnetic. Pieces of afternoon, and files of the Advertiser can be obtained this rock have decided polarity, i e., have their at our office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Better North and South poles, which repel the like and at-than letters, and do not cost so much. Papers sent A. SCHAEFER & CO.'S. Champagnes and Sparkling Hock. tract the opposite poles of the magnetic needle. There appeared to be a large daily variation. The September and New York October 1.

same phenomena were noticed by the scientific corps of the Wilkes expedition, when they visited the crater

There is a trail, from the Kauno side, through the crater, which crosses over into Kula a little North of tained in abundance from a spring in Kula two or three miles below the summit; also in the Kaupo end of the crater, from a water hole called, "ka wai pani." There seems to be a subterranean stream there which is reached through a small hole in the rock, formerly kept closed by a large stone, but now

left open. learned from several intelligent natives residing there. In the bottom of the crater are sixteen crater cones the number of deaths from it has not been less than of various sizes, of red and black sand, which from two hundred, in Hamakua and Koolau districts. It the summit where travelers generally view them, apwas described by them as commencing with a fever, pear to be fifty or a hundred feet high. The largest followed by intense pain in the head, but especially of these was found on survey to be seven hundred in the temples, accompanied with ulcerated or sore and fifty feet high-about the height of Diamond throat. The patients were generally ill from two to Head, and the size of Punchbowl. The shape of this three weeks. It is probable that many die there, of huge crater of Haleakala, in former ages, before the whose death no report is received by the proper rents in Koolau and Kaupo were made, must have officers. In the absence of any foreign physician to been that of an egg, about five miles in length, and look after the sick, they are generally taken in over two thousand feet deep. When this immense charge by native doctors, who are unfit to treat any bowl was filled with lava, the mountain must have disease, much less a new one like this which may be broken away, by a heavy earthquake shock, perhaps, and formed the gaps noted above-but when it oc-Health might, if so disposed, easily arrange with the resident physician of Maui, to take a supervision of the natives in his circuit and thus greatly aid the bottom of the large crater, must have been formed after this grand rupture.

Professor Alexander has drawn an accurate map of the crater as surveyed by himself, differing very much in its general appearance from that published in Wilkes' journal. This new one is probably the most accurate in existence. In conclusion, we would add that the erection of a cheap and plain stone house, laid up without mortar, both at the terminus of the summit road, and at the bottom of the crater, would be a great convenience to travelers. and if furnished with a cask to catch water from the roof, a constant supply of water could always be kept.

Space compels us to break off, without by any means completing the description of Haleakala. H. M. W.

NOTES OF THE WEEK. FROM TAHITI.-Via San Francisco we learn that and when first seen fills with astonishment the that port, to proceed to Tahiti and arrest Count Emvoyager, who rather expected to find the first land lie de la Roncier, and send him to France, and in skirting the horizon. The ease with which Haleakala consequence he was unable to visit Honolulu. The is ascended attracts to it more visitors probably than | cause of the arrival here in August of the French dethe crater of Kilauea. So gradual is the rise, and spatch boat La Mothe Piquet, in such haste from so even the road, that a wagon and horses may be San Francisco, is also explained. By the arrival at road approaches the summit, it becomes in places from Tahiti were received up to the 20th of July. more abrupt and stony. The woods stretch up the The new Governor, M. Jouslard, arrived on the 5th sides of the mountain from about twenty-five hund- of that month, and on the 10th he published a decree repealing all the acts and laws passed by his predecessor, and also dismissed the Secretary General, M. Marlynie, by order of the Emperor, and M. Morresau. These gentlemen were sent prisoners to France. Count de la Roncier and his Chief Justice from Captain Hobron's house to the summit of the at once embarked for New Zealand, where it is supposed they will remain. The officers that were sent to France in 1868, have all been ordered to return. viz: M. Boyee, Lieut. Governor, who has spent nearly a year in prison, M. Parryon, Secretary Gen-

eral, and M. Boret, Captain of the Port. One of the overseers on the Tahiti cotton plantation was murdered by the Chinamen, and four of the murderers were sentenced to death. The sentence on one has been carried into effect. In presence of the coolies on the place, his head was cut off. He told the manager just before the execution that the taking of his life would not save him, as the Chinamen were determined to murder him. The manager has had his bedroom lined with sheet iron and his windows with two inch bar iron. The cotton crop this year will not exceed 450,000 pounds. It is said that M. Jouslard is about to bring the monster Laiss to justice for flogging a Pendryn Island woman to death in 1867, under circumstances of the utmost brutality From this news, it would appear that France, despotic all its surroundings; the unrelenting rain still chas- as she is called, is determined to establish justice in Tahiti, and punish officers who usurp and abuse their authority.

"A FOREIGNER," with long Ears and a rusty Pen, whose early training has been so sadly neglected, that he has yet to learn that "philanthrophist" and " philanthrophy" are found in no modern dictionary, and who says he is unable "to hire himself out for reasonable wages," has been ventilating his fossilized ideas in the government paper, at the rate, as he tells us, of "one cent a line." His long ears embellish every paragraph of his rare composition, which proves to the satisfaction of the public that there is one live "noodle" at least in the town. "The organ" has made a brilliant acquisition to its staff.

cured in the east by Mr. B. during his recent visit to the States, and show a determination to gratify the

public taste and demands. The saloon will be opened south-west were Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, and THE "FEARLESS."-Mr. Thomas Thrum has for the little rocky islet of Molokini, while in the far some time past been employing his spare hours in western horizon, as the sun went down, the outline building a sail boat. The boat is 24 feet in length of Oahu could be distinctly traced. All the islands and 8 feet wide, drawing, in ballast, about 20 inches of the group, but Kauai and those beyond it, were of water, and is coppered and copper fastened. It thus spread out in a grand panorama before us. So is said by the knowing ones that the Cara Bell has clear was the atmosphere that a schooner could be at last found her equal, if not superior, in point of

DELECTION OF OFFICERS .- On Monday evening last he members of Hook & Ladder Company, No. One, met at their rooms and elected the following officers for the ensuing year : Chas N. Spencer-Foreman. H. I. Nolte-Assistant do. H. G. Crabbe-Secretary. Wm. E. Herrick-Treasurer.

If our readers desire to know what the Gazette is sustained for by the Ministry, let them read the garbled report of the Hazlin vs. McDonald case in the last issue of that paper. The Second Associate Justice having committed a series of blunders.

the manager of that paper tries to cover the same by an adroitly prepared report of the case. Capt. Ralph, late master of the Mattie Banks. has requested us to correct the error into which the Gazette and Punchbowt have fallen, to the effect lication. He ascended from the Kaupo side on the The loss of the vessel is attributed by him to the island, and that the ship did not answer her helm

We understand that Mr. Robert Andrews has resigned the management of the Makawao Boys' Saltpetre, Alum, Camphor in glass, olite, and made a careful trigonometrical survey of Seminary, and that the Rev. J. Porter Green has received the appointment as his successor, and entered upon his new duties. Mr. Andrews intends to visit MANILA ROPE, LINSEED OIL, and a half miles long, over a level plain along the California, and will probably remain there, as his

IMPROVEMENTS .- Our store keepers are renovating and making alterations in their places of business The greatest length of the crater was found to be anticipation of the fall trade. Mr. Waterhouse's seven and a half (74) miles, from East to West. The store, No. 10, on Fort street, has had a fine show greatest width three and a half (31) miles, and the window placed in its front, which is bound to attract attention. The glass is heavy plate glass, clear as crystal.

city is seventeen cents instead of fifteen. The The highest peak of the mountain, Pakaoao, (on postage on all outward letters remains as before -fifteen cents, each half ounce. DOWN WITH THE RATES .- The Pacific Mail Steamship Company now advertise to carry first class passengers from San Francisco to New York for \$100

railroad will do the same within four months. This The clipper ship Crusader, which left San Francisco two days ahead of the steamer, has a part of our Eastern newspaper mail. She is 18 days out to-day. The next mail may be expected by ship The average variation of the needle was found to Ocean Rover, to leave San Francisco by September be 94 ° E., but it varied very much in different 10, and due about the 30th.

FOR THE MAIL-The steamer sails on Monday

PERSONAL -Hon. H. H. HOUGHTON, United States Consul for Lahaina, arrived with his wife in the teamer Idaho. He leaves for that port on Monday hext in the Neltie Merrill, and will immediately enter on the duties of his office. Mr. H. has been the highest peak, called Pakaoao. Water can be ob- for forty years connected with the press as printer and editor, and for a number of years past resided at

Galena, Illinois, the home of President Grant. - John T. Waterhouse, Esq., has located himself at Buckhurst, near Wokingham, Berks, England, where with his family he will probably enjoy his otium cum dignitate, ready to welcome such of his island friends as favor him with a cail. - Hon. J. MOTT SMITH and Hon. W. M. GIBSON, intend to reach San Francisco in time to connect with the next departure of the Idaho from that port.

- Dr. JOHN S. McGREW and W. C. PARKE, Esq., left San Francisco, via the Pacific Railroad, for New York, on the 19th of August, the same day the teamer arrived over. EARTHQUAKES. - During August several very severe shocks were felt on Hawaii, one of which is de-

scribed by a Hilo correspondent as the most severe that has occurred since the great shock of April 2, 1868, when the last eruption took place. The belief is general that during September harder shocks and more activity of the volcanic fires will take place on

A brig, supposed to be the Hawaiian whaling brig Wm. H. Allen, Captain Jos. R. Spencer, is outside as we go to press.

The Ship "Callao" and her Coolies.

MR. EDITOR :- As there has been some discussion with respect to the case of the coolie ship Callao. which ship lately touched at this port, and also an evident disposition on the part of some to throw discredit on statements concerning that case made by yourself editorially, I hereby furnish you with the following, of which you may make such use as you

In pursuance of my duties as the regular correspondent of a foreign paper, which duties I have now endeavored faithfully to fulfill for more than a year, I went on board the ship Callao, two days after her arrival. The fact that the United States Government had deemed it right to make the traffic in which this ship was engaged an illegal one for American vessels, and only that the coolie question is attaining such importance in the estimation of the civilized world, made it a matter of interest to have an opportunity for judging from personal observa-

the Captain was below at breakfast, I took no pains to seek an introduction, but walked forward to see whatever might be seen. A heavy iron barricade, about seven feet in height, extended across at the break of the deck. At each of the two gates in this stood a guard, one with a bayonet, the other I think with a cutlass, carefully fastening the gate every time any person had occasion to pass through. couple of 6-pounder cannon or thereabouts, were pointed forward, in range of each passage-way; also a good supply of arms were in readiness at the companion-way, including a dozen lances or spears. I did not inquire whether the cannon were loaded, as on a like previous occasion I have found them, not only loaded, but with matches kept burning in ready reach. There was the usual heavy iron grating over

the hatchway.

Breakfast was being distributed to the cooles. This appeared to be of good quantity and quality, there being over sixty baskets of clean rice, and each basket accompanied with

La France says however painful it may be for Spain to accept the suggested solution of the Cuban difficulty, there is no other plan possible. It was the only way for Spain to save some fragdish of meat and potatoes, and also of greens. The guard seemed communicative, and, as he could talk in-telligible English, furnished the following: The ship's name was "Number One," of some Central American State, he did not know which, nor did he know the Captain's name. That there were 650 coolies on board, bound to Peru, that not long after they left port, one day, about noon, they attempted to take the ship. A general melee ensued, one coolie, the leader, was killed, and a number severely wounded. There were then, he said, fourteen in irons, or forty, I could not understand which. The ship's carpenter afterwards made precisely th same statements, including that respecting the ship's name.

After breakfast a large number of cooles came on deck. A gang was brought from forward, a large proportion of who were in irons About a dozen, who appeared like Malays, were made to promenade the deck, in double file and in pairs as they were chained, and the rest set to scouring with ashes the metal sheathing along inside the rail. Several had ugly looking wounds, and some had exposed to view large patches of raw flesh on the hips. The carpenter said they had been flogged, a hundred lashes or more. A number of Chinese overseers were moving around, each provided with a short double and knotted piece of rope. There were about twenty of these overseers. I saw coolies struck with the fist several

The accommodations below were apparently ample, though rowded, and neater than has formerly been the case. Some of the coolies seemed emaciated, but most were in good condition, with the usual scantiness of clothing, and the usual proportion of desperate looking ones among them.

The above is a dispassioned and correct account of persons bservation.

The surroundings and circumstances did not seem very sug restive of "voluntary and free emigration," but others may berhaps think differently.

Gurtis J. Lyons.

Honolulu, Sept. 10, 1869.

A Protective Tariff.

Mr. Editor-As I stated in my last, I repeat herewhat we need is a thorough and discriminating revision of the tariff, by which protection may be sub,

stantially afforded to our home industries." Let us inquire, first, what are the home industries that, by being fostered and encouraged by protection, are likely to bring about the results we desire-the helping to make our people an industrious, thriving people, followed, as a natural consequence, by an increase in enlightment, virtue and population?

I reply, in brief, the mechanical arts. No one will deny that the Hawaiians have shown themselves capable of becoming good artisans in almost every branch in which they have been given an opportunity of trial. As shoemakers, a very short term of apprenticeship enables them to turn out a very fair shoe, as any one can prove by looking in at the numerous little cobbler shops on Nauanu street, and elsewhere, all over the country, where side by side with the patient, plodding Chinaman, here and there a Hawaiian pegs and hammers out a living, in spite of the fact that foreign made boots and shoes are sold at the next door cheaper than he can afford to make them. A large proportion of the saddles and bridles used in the interior and on the other islands are made by the natives, and the home-made "trees" are preferred by many to the imported. Now what is our "liberal" policy towards these, our own people, who are endeavoring, by the exercise of the one poor talent which God has given them, to struggle up-wards in the social scale? Well, we admit boots and shoes, and saddlery, manufactured in the countries where labor is crowded and cheap, on the payment of a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, only, making in our tariff charges no distinction between articles that can be produced here by our own people and such articles as jewelry, plate, clocks, crockery and glassware, which we are never likely to produce. And if our Hawaiian wishes to increase his stock of tools or to buy twine or pegs, or other little matters that go to make up his necessary "kit," the same ten per cent. must be paid. We import annually, omething over one hundred and thirty thousan dollars worth of boots and shoes and saddlery. this large amount of cash,-large for us, it is-is sent out of the country to pay for articles that we can produce ourselves, while thousands of hands, that under a different system might become busy wealth producers, are found to lie idle or gain a precarious sistence in unequal competition. Meantime our egislative Solons spend days and weeks in wordy debate on the horse or dog tax, or on the question of some government official's salary, utterly ignoring

the true interests of the country and of the people.

In the article of ready made clothing, we import very largely, and yet our own people, men and women, -more especially the latter, -can turn out as well fitting and a far better made garment than any that can be imported. There are hundreds of women in Honolulu alone who under a protective tariff could hardly warrants the assumption that either is supefind constant employment from the tailors, and earn an honest and comfortable living with the needle. But the foreign made clothing, which we import to the amount of say two hundred thousand dollars the amount of say two hundred thousand dollars worth annually, under a duty of ten per cent. ad volorem, virtually tabus this branch of industry. By our wretched policy, we in effect say to the Hawaiian woman who is earnestly seeking for an honset and respectable means of livelihood.—"Go. LETTER POSTAGE -Owing to the demand of the we have nothing for you to do. The streets are open to you; there seek the bread you need by selling your bodies and debasing your souls. For behold, have we not brought hither the blessings of commerce have we not brought hither the blessings of commerce by a system of almost free trade? Don't we encourage, by making the duties very light, the introduction of the fancy goods, the silks and satins, and ribbons, in which you, in common with your sex everywhere, delight to array yourselves? The modus operandi by which you obtain the means to thus gorgeously array yourselves, is no matter of ours in gold, and steerage for \$50. It is said that the thus gorgeously array yourselves, is no matter of ours

—we don't desire to be inquisitive. In fact, as things are now going, under our 'liberal' system, it is not probable that we shall be troubled much longer with your importunities. You will soon disppear from the earth, and over your graves we will have the supreme satisfaction of remembering that you did not die of 'protection.'" Does this sound harsh, and overstrained? It is nevertheless the truth, and the half is not yet told.

Yours, for the present, PHILO-HAWAIL.

Rose, Aug. 23 .- The Civitta denies that there will be any postponement of the Ecumenical Council, and assecrts that the number of bishops who have declined to attend is less than three hundred.

Two Weeks LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

By the steamer Idaho, which arrived on Monday evening, we have San Francisco papers of August 26, with eastern telegrams to the same date. The news is very meager :

THE MORMONS .- The combat between the Brigharrites and the Josephites appears to be becoming more formidable every day. The opponents of polygamy evince no disposition to recede from the position they have taken, and it is said that they are gaining fresh accessions to their cause all the time. The sons of the Prophet Smith threaten hore serious results to the barem system than a whole country full of Pacific Railroads could effect .- Alla.

New York. Aug. 25 .- John Quincy Adams, in a speech accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, declared it the duty of the Democratic party to absedon dead issues by accepting the established facts of universal and unqualified suffrage.

A special to the Herald says the English yacht Cambria and American yacht Dauntless will start on a race from Cowes to New York on the first of

Paris, Aug. 17 .- La Presse regards the recent amnesty decrees of the Emperor as an abandonment of his past policy and a pledge for the future.

The funeral of Marshal Neil takes place to-day. Paris, Aug. 18.—The Emperor's health is much improved. He presided to-day at the Council of

Prince Napoleon will attend the ceremonies of inaugurating the Suez canal. The Viceroy of Egypt has written a conciliatory letter to the Sultan.

Paris, Aug. 18 .- Joseph Mazzini has arrived

London, Aug. 18 .- The Rev. Dr. Cunningham has written a letter to the Pope, asking permission to attend the Ecumenical Council for the purpose of explaining the reasons for the separation of the Protestants from the Romish Church.

A new telegraph cable on Varley's principle, is projected from Ireland to America. London, Aug. 21 .- The Morning Post has an editorial on the coming yacht race, in which it says that with light wind and smooth water there are several English yachts that may be relied on to beat Bennett's American yacht Dauntless at every point. The recent race to Cherbourg and return, as a test, was marred by an accident to the sails of the Dauntless. The impression among yachtmen is that she cannot stand to her canvas, and cannot compete successfully in heavy any more than in light weather; but in going free, probably, would sail as fast or faster than our deep vessels. The

yacht race around the Azores offers a fairer chance to test the quality of all vessels. LONDON, Aug. 21 .- The Times, in an article on the liberal changes in F ance, says: The Emperor, after presiding over the destinies of the French seventeen years; after making amends for the loss of the liberties of France, will do well if, by restoring these liberties, he proves he considers the remainder of his reign a prelude to that of his son. There will be no lack of opportunity for the French to accustom themselves to regard the son

as the natural successor of the father. Paris. Aug. 23.-The Empress starts on her Eastern tour to-day. La France says however painful it may be for

It was the only way for Spain to save some frag ments of the wreck. The value and duration of Cuban independence under the protection of America, is another question. The desire to absorb which characterizes the Americans, qualifies them very badly to perform the part of a platonic protectorate; it is very probable that behind the compromise they are trying to bring about a second edition of the history of Texas. Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18-Letters from Cuba give encouraging accounts of the situation of the revolutionary troops. The conscription ordered by De Rodas has the effect of largely increasing their forces. The feeling of discontent and insubordination among the slaves is reported to be increasing. They are beyond control and are organizing and arming themselves with the purpose of joiring the Cuban army. Several conflicts have taken place between the negroes and Spanish troops. The negroes successfully defended themselves against

superior forces. General Quesada has been successful in several skirmishes with Lesca's forces. He reports having taken a number of prisoners and expects soon to take possession of Neuvitas, and then have a

fortified town on the coast. General Jordan's army is rapidly being rein-forced by the conscription, whose sympathes are with their countrymen. Jordan is confident that everything is looking right for Cuban Inde dence, and in a short time his recruits will organized and ready to commence operations against Valmazeda. Both the General commanding and the President of the Republic express their most positive belief that the revolution will be successful if not by force of arms, by force of

circumstances.

The Oxford Boat Race. The race is set for August 27th. LONDON, Aug. 18 .- Both the crews went over the course to-day. The Harvards made the distance n twenty-two minutes and twenty-seven seconds : thirty-seven strokes to the minute. The Oxfords' time was a few seconds less; thirty-six strokes to the minute. Betting five to two on the Ox fords. The Times, on the boat race, says good judges assert that the Harvards show signs of over-training ; the river watermen, however, favor the idea

that they must win the race. Boating men gener-

ally are divided, a majority being in favor of the As the time of the international boat ace approaches the excitement in sporting circles creases. Much space in the newspapers is given up to this subject. The following extracts are from to-day's journals: The Land and Water says The balance seems in favor of the Oxford erew. If the Americans will not only learn the new style of rowing, but how to maintain it a rainst the Oxfords, and win with a week's exercise without doing their best at any time, it will be in aquation

The Spectator says: "The opinion in respect to the crews, in regard to the chances of victory.

are nearly even. The public are inquiring if

the Americans have put out their whole strength. The course is a hard one, but the race is likely to be close. If the weather is bad, the result will probably be in favor of the Oxfords; if good, the Harvards will win. A nice, slow English drizzle is the thing to take the heart out of the Ameri-The Morning Telegraph comments on the inter-national boat race, and prognosticates favorably for the Americans, because they have been train ing four years, and constantly acquiring a bardness of muscle which will effect the English style when the men have been training a few months. The Telegraph trusts that whatever the result, it

will increase the kindly feeling, and that good fellowship between the nations may ensue. It thinks the contest will be mainly a battle of the coxewains. LONDON. Aug. 24 .- The Harvard four were out to-day in Elliott's boat, weighted up to the standard of the Burnham boat. The performance of the new boat was generally satisfactory. It is thought the crew more are formidable to their opponents in this than any other craft they have tried. Both the Harvard and Oxford crews rowed over the entire course, the latter making the distance in thirteen seconds less than the former. The opinion is generally entertained by Englishmen that the Oxfords will beat, but the appearance of the crews rior to the other. The result will depend mainly on the skill of the coxswain and his perfect knowl-

edge of the course.

There is an entire editorial in the London Times There is an entire editorial in the London Times on the boat race to-day. It thinks the Harvards don't incur any disadvantage in accepting a coxswain. It says they have gradually assimulated their style of rowing to the English, and it is plain that the race will not be a test of the relative merits of the distinct national style of rowing, but will decide which of the young men rowing happen to be the best article. It flatters the Harvards for their chivalry in meeting the English crew on its own course and own terms, and assures them of a fair race, and hopes the best men will win.

New York, Aug. 25.—A Recald London letter gives the opinion of a prominent oarsman that the Harvards must win.